

HILLSBOROUGH RECORDER.

Vol. IV.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 26, 1823.

No. 163.

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

BY DENNIS HEARTY,

AT THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, PAYABLE
HALF YEARLY IN ADVANCE.

Those who do not give notice of their wish to have the paper discontinued at the expiration of the year, will be presumed as desiring its continuance until countermanded. And no paper will be discontinued until all arrears are paid, unless at the option of the publisher.

Whoever will procure seven subscribers and guarantee the payments, shall receive the eighth gratis.

Advertisements not exceeding fourteen lines will be inserted three times for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each continuance.

Subscriptions received by the printer, and most of the postmasters in the state.

All letters upon business relative to the paper must be post-paid.

* Gentlemen of leisure, who possess a taste for literary pursuits, are invited to favour us with communications.

The Rev. Mr. Robert Davis will preach at St. Mary's chapel (below Hillsborough) on Easter Sunday next.

March 4. 60—

State of North-Carolina, ORANGE COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions,
February Term, 1823.

John Bruce
vs.
Joseph M. Murray } Original attachment.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that Joseph M. Murray, the defendant in this cause, is not an inhabitant of this state: It is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder for three months, that unless the said Joseph M. Murray appears before said court, on the fourth Monday of May next, and then and there reply or plead to issue, that judgment will be rendered against him according to plaintiff's demand.

Test, John Taylor, Clerk.
Price adv. \$ 5 25 61—3m

State of North-Carolina, ORANGE COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions,
February Term, 1823.

Edward Robson
vs.
Edwards Robson } Original attachment.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that Edward Robson, the defendant in this cause, is not an inhabitant of this state: It is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder for three months, that unless the said Edward Robson appears before said court, on the fourth Monday in May next, and then and there reply or plead to issue, that judgment will be rendered against him according to plaintiff's demand.

Test, John Taylor, Clerk.
Price adv. \$ 5 25 61—3m

State of North-Carolina, ORANGE COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions,
February Term, 1823.

James Carrington
vs.
John J. Carrington } Petition for distributive share.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that George Moore and wife, and John Knight, defendants in this cause, are not inhabitants of this state: It is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder for three months, that unless they appear at the next court of said county, on the fourth Monday in May next, and then and there file their answer in this cause, that judgment pro confesso will be entered against them, and suit set for hearing ex parte.

Test, John Taylor, Clerk.
Price adv. \$ 5 25 61—3m

Land for Sale for Taxes.

WILL be sold for cash, to the highest bidder, on Monday the 28th of April next, the following tracts of Land, or so much thereof as will satisfy the tax due on said land for the years 1819 and 1820, with the cost of advertising, &c. &c.

Party's Names.	By whom given in.	No. of acres.	For what year due.	Situation.
James Bass,	self,	220	1820	Mary's creek.
Ezekiel Brewer,	self,	70 1/2	1820	Cain creek.
Wm. Bradshaw, sen.	self,	238 2 1/2	1819 and 1820	Haw creek.
Samuel Bradshaw,	self,	240 1	1820	Meadow creek.
William Brooks,	self,	110	1819	
Francis Child,	self,	440	1820	Cain creek.
Benjamin Crutchfield,	self,	351	1819	Cain creek.
Ditto,	self,	150	1820	Cain creek.
H. nry Crutchfield,	self,	117	1819	
Witman Conrad,	self, 1820 not listed,	174	1820	Cain creek.
Mark Gibson,	self,	67	1820	
James Hamlet,	self,	226	1819	
Thomas Howard, jr.	self,	156 1	1819	
John M'Daniel, sen.	self,	40 1	1820	Varnel's creek.
Albion M'Daniel,	John M'Daniel, sen.	72 1	1819 and 1820	Varnel's creek.
James Minnis,	self,	186 2	1819 and 1820	Collins' creek.
Archibald Nicholson,	self,	195 3	1820	Cain creek.
Samuel O'Daniel,	James O'Daniel and self,	105 3	1819 and 1820	Cain creek.
Margaret Pickard,	self,	366	1820	
Michael Pickard,	self,	248 1	1820	Glendon's creek.
Samuel Stewart, sen.	self,	310	1819 and 1820	Meadow creek.
William Stokes,	self,	96	1820	Collins' creek.
William Turner,	self,	103	1819	
Peter Williams,	self,	167	1812 and 1820	
John Workman, jr.	self,	90	1820	Haw river.
Thomas Workman,	self,	150	1819	

George Clancy, Deputy Sheriff.
60—3w

CONVENTION.

To the Free-men of Orange County.

Yellow Citizens:

At a numerous meeting of the members of the last General Assembly in favor of calling a Convention to revise and amend the constitution of this state, the following resolutions; reported by a committee appointed for that purpose, were unanimously adopted:

Whereas by the constitution of this state, each county is entitled to elect to the general assembly an equal number of representatives without regard to the population of such county; and whereas, a very great inequality of population exists in many of the said counties, inasmuch that a minority of people inhabiting the greatest number of counties, elect a majority of the members of the general assembly:

Resolved as the opinion of this meeting, That the principle of representation in general assembly, as fixed and established by the said constitution, whereby a majority of the free people of this state are subject, in all things, to the will of a minority of their fellow citizens, is anti-republican, unjust and oppressive, and ought, of right, to be so altered and amended, as to secure to every freeman of this state an equality of privileges and influence in the government thereof.

And whereas it is required by the said constitution that there shall be annual meetings of the general assembly, which experience has proven to be unnecessary for the public good, productive of great expense to the people, and calculated to prevent a wholesome system of legislation: Resolved as the opinion of this meeting, That the said constitution ought to be so altered, that the general assembly should meet once in two years only, unless special occurrences should render it otherwise necessary.

And whereas it is the undoubted right of a free people, at all times to alter, amend, and reform their constitution or form of government, whenever, in their opinion, it becomes necessary so to do, for the better security of their rights and privileges, and the promotion of their welfare:

Resolved as the opinion of this meeting, That it is indispensably necessary to the security of equal rights and privileges, and to the promotion of the liberty and happiness of the people of this state, that a convention, by their delegates, chosen on principles of equality, should be assembled, so to alter, reform, and amend the constitution of this state as will more effectually attain the great and important objects for which civil government is instituted and intended.

And whereas the constitution of this state contains no provision by which the same may be altered, amended, or reformed; and whereas the general assembly have from time to time, refused to provide by law or otherwise, any means for ascertaining the sense of the people of this state, as to the expediency of altering or amending or reforming the said constitution:

Resolved as the opinion of this meeting, That it is expedient and necessary, that some mode should be adopted, whereby the sense of the people may be fairly and distinctly ascertained as to the propriety of calling a convention for the purposes herein before mentioned: It is therefore hereby recommended to the free-men of the several counties in this state, who approve the same, at the next annual election, to elect delegates, to meet in the city of Raleigh on the second Monday of November next, then and there to devise some fit and proper plan for that purpose, and further to adopt such other measures as the said delegates may deem most advisable for the furtherance thereof.

Resolved, further, as the opinion of this meeting, That, in the election of delegates for the purpose aforesaid, each county should elect one delegate for every five thousand of federal numbers contained therein. But that each county shall have at least one representative.

Resolved, further, as the opinion of this meeting, That it is highly expedient for the accomplishment of the great object contemplated by this meeting, that there should be a general committee of correspondence, and a committee of correspondence in each county favorable to the said object.

Resolved, further, That the members of this meeting do hereby pledge themselves to use their best endeavours, by temperate and just means, to effect such alterations and amendments in the constitution of this state, as shall secure to every citizen thereof, without regard to local situation, the enjoyment of equal rights and privileges, the inalienable birth right of every freeman.

It was further resolved, that a committee of correspondence in each county friendly to the object, (not exceeding seven), be appointed on the nomination of the members of assembly from their several counties. The undersigned having been appointed the corresponding committee for this county, in part performance of the high and important duty confided to them, beg leave to address you.

It is not our purpose at this time to go into a detailed statement of all the defects which exist in the present constitution, and which time and experience have proven to be productive of great injury and oppression to the majority of the free people of this state. Among the many errors which might be enumerated, and which require correction, we will forbear mentioning any others than those presented to notice by the foregoing resolutions.

With respect to the inequality of representation in general assembly, we beg leave to submit to your candid and honest judgment, the following statements, bottomed on the last enumeration of the people, and the documents in the treasury department of this state.

I. This state is divided into 63 counties, unequal in their extent of territory and population; but each having, under

the existing constitution, an equal number of representatives in the general assembly, making in all 196, including seven town members.—The free population is 433,912 souls, which divided by 196, (the number of the members of assembly,) gives to each member 2213 souls; or in other words, every 2213 souls, on principles of equality, are entitled to one member. According to this ratio, the counties of Washington, Jones, Greene, Chowan, Columbus and Brunswick, would each be entitled to one member, and Orange to seven members.—Take the free population of Greene or Washington as the ratio that shall entitle each county to three members, it will follow that each of the first named counties will retain three members; Orange eight, according to the same ratio, to have twenty-two members, and the other large counties to have increased representation in like proportion; but according to the existing principle the first named six counties elect 18 members; and Orange, equal in population to them all, elects but three!

II. To the first named six small counties, add six others, viz: Tyrrel, Martin, Lenoir, Hyde, Gates and Carteret; these contain in all 38,037 souls. Rowan (before its late division) and Orange contain 37,967, nearly the same amount of population with the preceding twelve counties; but those twelve elect thirty-six members, and Rowan and Orange elect only six, exclusive of town members. Add three members for the new county of Davidson, taken from Rowan, and the twelve small counties, having an equal population with three large ones, send twenty-nine members more than on principles of equality they are entitled to.

III. The foregoing twelve small counties contain a population of 38,037 souls, and the counties of Rowan, Davidson, Orange, Lincoln, Guilford, Mecklenburg, Stokes, Rutherford, Burke, Iredell, Randolph and Surry, being also twelve in number, contain a population of 144,041 souls; under the existing constitution 38,037 souls, in twelve small counties, have an equal representation in the general assembly, with 144,041 souls in twelve large counties—although in the latter there are 106,000 souls more than in the former.

IV. The following thirty three counties, viz: Washington, Jones, Greene, Chowan, Brunswick, Columbus, Tyrrel, Martin, Lenoir, Hyde, Gates, Carteret, Ashe, Beaufort, Bladen, Bertie, Camden, Currituck, Franklin, Hertford, Haywood, Moore, Northampton, Nash, New-Hanover, Onslow, Pitt, Pasquotank, Perquimons, Warren, Wayne, Person, and Richmond, contain 144,928 souls; being about one third of the free population of the state; they elect 99 members, which is a decided majority of the general assembly; while the twelve large counties before mentioned, having a population equal (within a trifle,) to the thirty-three above enumerated, elect only thirty-six members, and consequently sixty-three less than the same amount of population in other parts of the state are entitled to.

V. From the comptroller's report it appears, that for the last year, the taxes paid into the public treasury from the following counties, eighteen in number, viz: Ashe, Brunswick, Carteret, Currituck, Camden, Columbus, Bladen, Hyde, Haywood, Moore, Tyrrel, Greene, Wilkes, Robeson, Perquimons, Martin, Onslow, and Gates, amounted to 9543 dollars and 21 cents; and that the taxes paid into the treasury, for the same year, from the counties of Rowan, Orange, Wake and Cumberland, being four in number, amounted to 10,413 dollars 65 cents. The former elect fifty-four members—the latter, exclusive of town members—only twelve. Thus four counties, contributing more to the support of government than eighteen counties do, by an excess or difference of 870 dollars 44 cents, have 42 members less.

VI. From the same document it further appears, that there are several counties in the state which do not annually pay into the treasury a sufficiency to defray the expenses of the members they are at present entitled to elect. The amount of taxes paid into the treasury last year by the following counties, to wit, Hyde, Tyrrel, Haywood, Carteret, Columbus, Currituck, and Ashe, amounted to 2556 dollars 28 cents; and the members representing those counties in that year received for their pay the sum of 3635 dolls. 40 cents—being 1078 dolls. 12 cents more than their constituents had contributed to the public funds. Those seven counties elect twenty-one members, and yet they do not altogether pay as much into the treasury as Orange does.

We hold these truths to be self-evident, that under a republican form of government, every citizen having the same grade of constitutional qualification is undeniably entitled to an equal participation in the rights and privi-

leges of the government, and an equal degree of weight and influence in its administration—and that a majority shall govern in all cases. We hold it to be a perversion of terms and an abuse of words, to call any form of government republican which either in theory or practice denies the foregoing truths, or defeats their operation. From the statements we have submitted to you, it appears most manifestly that under the present defective constitution the free-men of this state do not enjoy that equality of rights and privileges which is every freeman's birth-right—that some have more weight and influence in the government than they have a just right to claim; while others (of whom you are a part) have less than they are entitled to—that not only a minority governs the majority; but that one third of the population of the state governs the other two thirds—enact all laws—elect all officers of the government, executive, judicial and military—to sum up all, the few govern the many. You pay taxes according to population; in time of war, you furnish your quota of militia for public defence according to numbers—but in representation in the general assembly, you who are first in point of population and in contributions for the support of government, are only equal to the least in both particulars. Orange with her 30,000 is equalled in political weight, on the floor of the general assembly, by Columbus with her 3,000. And as if the measure of injustice and oppression was not full without, you are every year, and from year to year, compelled to pay not only your own representatives, the men of your choice, whose feelings and interests are identified with your own, for their services; but likewise the representatives from the small counties for making laws for you against your will. Is not this state of things intolerable to freemen who understand and value their rights and privileges? Can they reconcile it to their sense of justice and their ideas of republican government? Surely not.

With respect to annual meetings of the general assembly, we beg leave to state, that even if that body was organized on correct principles, if representation in it was equal; yet it is believed by many of the most intelligent and enlightened men of our state, that annual meetings are unnecessary for the public good, and productive of great and useless expense.

I. The frequent meetings of the assembly, under ordinary circumstances, begets instability in legislation. Acts passed at one session are frequently repealed at the next; the repealing act is repealed and the first act revived. Instances of this kind have frequently occurred; and will, under present circumstances, occur again. The great body of the people are, by such legislation, kept in the dark; they know not what the law is; they cannot keep pace with their law-makers; and often, while endeavouring to square their conduct or their contracts by what they suppose to be the law, they find that they have acted either against law or without law, or incurred penalties of the enactment of which they were ignorant, or which they believed had been repealed.

II. In annual meetings of the general assembly there is always too much legislation; the people are embarrassed by too much regulation, often contradictory in itself, and difficult to be comprehended by those who are to be affected by it. This results as a consequence from the opinion entertained by many that when they go to the assembly they must do something. They must fill up the time usually occupied by the session; and if they can find nothing to employ themselves about profitably to the community, they will find employment at all events.

III. From the comptroller's report it appears that the whole amount of the taxes paid into the treasury last year was 66,104 dollars, and that the expenses of the preceding session of the general assembly (those of the last are not yet published) was 32,037 dollars 18 cents. Hence it follows that the expenses of one session of the legislature require nearly half of one year's public taxes to defray them—an expenditure of public treasure not compensated by any corresponding advancement of the public good.

In ordinary times one session of the legislature in two years, it is confidently believed, would be found entirely adequate to the exigencies of the state. Legislation would be more general in its nature, more dignified in its character, more efficient in its results, and more permanent in its duration than at present. Moreover it would be effected at half its present cost. Take for example a term of twenty years, in which there would be ten sessions of the general assembly, which would cost about 320,000 dollars; whereas under the existing constitution there must be within the same term of time twenty sessions, which will

at least \$40,000 dollars. Thus by the change contemplated in this article of the constitution, while the public good in other respects would be thereby advanced, a saving may be made in twenty years of \$20,000 dollars, which will justify the representatives of the people either in the reduction of the public taxes to an equal and corresponding amount, or leave a large fund to be laid out in the improvement of roads and rivers; in the creation of schools for the education of the poor children in every county in the state; in ameliorating our penal code by the establishment of a penitentiary, and in various other ways; for developing the resources, and advancing the interests of the state, as the wisdom of the people may, from time to time, prescribe and direct.

We flatter ourselves, fellow citizens, that we have (if indeed it had been necessary,) proven most satisfactorily, that the defects ascribed to the present constitution, are founded in reality; that they are such as militate against the rights, privileges and interests of a decided majority of the free people of this state; and in an especial manner against the rights, &c. of the people of this county, being now the first in population. We believe it to be a solemn duty which you owe to yourselves and your posterity, to use your best endeavors by temperate and just means, to effect such alterations and amendments in the constitution as will place yourselves, and them, on the broad grounds of equality with every other citizen of the state, in whatever county he may live. No time can be more propitious for such an undertaking, than the present; it is a season peculiarly favorable for it; we are at peace with all the world abroad, and at peace among ourselves. The public mind is indeed agitated with this important subject; but its agitation does not disturb public tranquility. In republican governments the will of the majority, when fairly expressed, must and ought to prevail. If a majority of the free-people of this state declare in favor of altering and amending the constitution, it must be done, and the minority must, and ought to submit, for the public good—if otherwise, those who now advocate the necessity of making alterations and amendments in that instrument, will cheerfully acquiesce in their determination. Almost all the old states in the union, whose constitutions were formed about the same time with ours, have altered and amended them, so as to accommodate them to the changes which naturally occur in the affairs and circumstances of a growing people. And shall we be the last in improvement of every kind? Is any human production to be regarded with such a degree of sanctity as that its inequalities, the wrongs and injustice it produces, are to be submitted to for ever by those in whose hands the power of correction is deposited by the Supreme Being? and to whose good sense the remedy is as obvious as the beams of the sun at noon? With great deference for the opinions of those with whom antiquity, even if conceived in error and fraught with injustice covers and sanctifies every thing, we presume not.

Fellow citizens, the friends of equal rights and privileges to every freeman in this state, without regard to local situation, are devoted to the accomplishment of that great and important object; they are seriously engaged in the great work, from the deepest conviction that the duty which they owe to the state, to themselves, and their posterity, require it at their hands. Through us they call on you for your cordial, zealous and active co-operation. We feel confident that the call will not be made in vain; that the freemen of Orange county will be found first among the foremost, in so laudable and praiseworthy an undertaking; and as a mean by which your sentiments on this important subject may be distinctly ascertained and expressed, we earnestly and respectfully solicit you to assemble on your respective company muster grounds, on some convenient day before the fourth Monday in May next, and then and there choose two fit and discreet delegates out of the bounds of each company, whose duty it shall be to assemble at Hillsborough, on the Thursday of May court, for the purpose of devising and executing such measures as may best promote the object in view.

SAMUEL WILD,
WILLIAM HOLT,
THOMAS CLANCY,
ANDREW HUGHES,
JOHN McCARTLEY,
WILLIE SHAW,
J. H. J. CARRINGTON.

Orange county, March 18, 1823.

From the Fayetteville Observer.

Convention.—Every new manifestation of the popular feeling, on this interesting subject, affords a fresh triumph to the friends of the measure, and must be regarded as a progressive step to the attainment of the great object, for which the people of this state have been so long contending. The favorable determination of this question, cannot be far distant. It is too intimately connected with the best interests of the community, to be withheld, in defiance of the many and reiterated evidences of the people's will. The subjoined proceedings of a respectable meeting of the citizens of Cumberland county in relation to this

subject, will be perused, by many of our readers, with peculiar satisfaction.

At a meeting of a number of the citizens of Cumberland county, held at the court room, on Tuesday evening, March 4th 1823, agreeable to previous public notice, to take into consideration the propriety of ascertaining the public sentiment relative to the measures proposed and adopted by the friends of a convention, in a meeting assembled in Raleigh, in December last; and for taking such steps by way of recommending the subject, to the attention of their fellow citizens who did not attend the meeting, as will, in the end, promote the great object proposed. James Seawell, esq. was called to the chair, and Thomas L. Hybart was appointed secretary.

On motion of John A. Cameron, esq. the following resolutions were adopted: Resolved, That the citizens of Cumberland county, now assembled, highly approve of the measures adopted by the friends of a convention, at their meeting in Raleigh, in December last, and will heartily co-operate with them in taking all legal steps, for the purpose of ascertaining the opinion of the public, in regard to the propriety of calling a convention.

Resolved, That this meeting do now proceed to nominate and recommend to their fellow citizens two suitable persons, to represent Cumberland county in the proposed meeting of the friends of a convention, to be held in Raleigh on the 10th day of November next.

On motion of Robert Campbell, esq. John A. Cameron, esq. was nominated and recommended, as one of the delegates to the proposed meeting at Raleigh.

On motion of col. Hodges, John Armstrong, esq. was nominated and recommended as the other delegate to said meeting.

On motion of Mr. Armstrong, ordered, that the proceedings be published.

On motion, adjourned sine die.
JAMES SEAWELL, Ch'm.
THOMAS L. HYBART, Sec'y.

From the Fayetteville Observer.

Agricultural Meeting.—In attending the numerous and respectable meeting which was recently held for the purpose of organizing an Agricultural Society in this county, we were particularly gratified to find the object of the meeting so fully and harmoniously attained. The utility of associations for the promotion of agricultural improvement, has been hitherto imperfectly understood in N. Carolina, but it now appears in a fair way of being completely tested. If the feeling which so laudably manifested itself among the farmers of Cumberland county, at their late meeting, is found to pervade the great mass of our agricultural population, we may naturally expect, that ere long, an agricultural society will be seen in full operation, in every county throughout the state. Improvement in agricultural practice has generally followed the formation of such associations, where these have been liberally supported, and conducted with propriety. But success does not invariably attend their adoption.—Mismanagement sometimes defeats the object of their establishment; and like other institutions, founded on similar principles, the entire system is hastily condemned, in consequence of a partial failure, while, in fact, want of success, may with more propriety, be attributed to the lethargic indifference of the members themselves, or the still more inimical opposition of inveterate prejudice. We cannot for a moment allow ourselves to think that the society of Cumberland county will ever be retarded by hurtful opposition. The spirit and unanimity displayed at its formation, augur more favorably of its fate; and the judicious selection of the necessary officers, is a certain pledge that exertion will not be wanting to ensure its future usefulness.

Foreign Intelligence.

Highly Important—War in Europe.

New York, March 11.

The packet ship New York, captain Maxwell, arrived last evening, in 37 days from Liverpool, bringing the regular files of London papers to the evening of the 30th of January, and Liverpool to the 1st of February—both inclusive.

It will be seen by the official papers which we publish this evening, particularly the speech of Louis XVIII. that the great question of peace or war, has in effect been decided. The ministers of the allied powers have left Madrid in the worst possible humor, and the Gaul, headed by the Duke d'Angoulême, marches upon the Don. The torch of war, which was for a time extinguished at Waterloo, has thus been re-lighted. How far it will spread—whether all Europe will be involved in the conflict—whether the storm will be confined to the peninsula, or roll onward until the Seine, the Rhine, and the Danube are tinged with blood—or, whether the object of the allies will be accomplished by a single blow—are questions which time alone can determine. Whatever may be the result great events may be anticipated. The character and temper

of the Spanish nation are such that an easy and bloodless campaign, notwithstanding their present intestine commotion, is not to be reasonably anticipated.

The anxiety of the public at Paris, about the opening of the chambers, was so great that 500 francs was offered for a single admission.

The arrival of the news from Paris, produced great agitation and confusion in London—particularly on the stock exchange.

A French ministerial paper states that France has refused the mediation of England, twice proposed; first, by the Duke of Wellington, and secondly, by Sir W. A. Court. The ambassadors of Russia, Austria, and Prussia, as soon as they arrive in Paris, are to be accredited to "the Regency of Spain."

As far as we can learn, the greatest union still prevailed in the cortes, among all parties, to resist, in case of war, the efforts of foreigners. In the sitting of the 16th, a deputy made a motion to grant a general amnesty for political offences, including even the accused of the affair of July 7th.

The neutrality of England is still affirmed.—The Courier says, "some of our contemporaries have of late inserted statements of increased exertions in the naval armaments, which have a tendency to excite apprehensions of hostilities being expected by his majesty's government; we are authorized distinctly to state, that there has been no such increase of exertion, and that there has not been the smallest tendency to warlike preparations at any of the dock yards."

The documents which we publish this evening, may be received as the most extraordinary diplomatic correspondence that has ever taken place in Europe. The tone of fierce defiance assumed by Spain, is evidently calculated to exasperate the allies. The language of the notes that passed between the Austrian and Russian ministers, and the Spaniards, in particular, resembles, in truth, the menace of the feudal chieftain to his rival. "Send me tribute or"—to which the laconic defiance was, "I owe you none and if —"

Prince Metternich has lately visited Munich, for the purpose of concluding a treaty between the Austrian and Bavarian governments—in which, it is said, he has succeeded.

A Bayonne paper of January 18, says, the patriarch of Lisbon, has at length found a suitable retreat for the unfortunate queen of Portugal. It is said, that a merchant of that city, has made an offer of his fine country house, situated some distance from Bayonne. This confirms the report already spread, that the unfortunate queen means definitively to fix her residence in France.

Mr. Jackson, attached to the English embassy at Madrid, arrived at Bayonne on the sixteenth, in fifty hours, and proceeded immediately for Paris. He is said to be charged with an important mission. He left Madrid on the 14th, when all was perfectly tranquil.

A Dresden paper, January 12, says, the Leipzig Fair is as bad as possible. In consequence of the cold, water has become so scarce that many manufactories are wholly at a stand. At Augustsburg, a pitcher of water costs about 1½ fl. and in Hohenstein, the scouring of rooms is prohibited under a penalty of five rix dollars.

In the Breslau Gazette, a difference of opinion between Austria and Russia is noticed as to the re-instatement of Poland under Saxony.—It is also rumored, that 30,000 Prussians will enter Poland to replace the Polish army in the event of a war with Turkey, and a position on the Danube will be taken by an Austrian army.

Advices from Salonichi, of the 20th of December, have arrived at Belgrade. They write from Seres that detached parties of Chourchid Pacha's army arrived there daily, in the most deplorable condition, returning to their homes. It was inferred from this, that the Greeks must have advanced near to Larissa.

On the 15th of December the Morea enjoyed a degree of tranquillity. The Greeks had collected all their forces in the neighborhood of Corinth. The military movements had closed in Epirus and Acarnania, as well as in Etolia.—The Greeks have resolved to take advantage of the cessation of hostilities to work during the winter at the fortifications of Missolonghi, in order to add as much as possible to the strength of that important place. The direction of these works has been confided to European engineers. It was reported that England would furnish money and artillery.

A vessel arrived at Malta on the 16th of December, which left Napoli di Romania on the 9th of December, states, that that important fortress was at that time in the hands of the Greeks. The Turks capitulated, and were allowed to take away the third part of the considerable property they had amassed there.

From Odessa the letters are dated on the 31st of December. Amongst the Russian officers there was a general idea of a war with Turkey, as soon as the weather permitted, and the necessary preparations were making.

A letter from Persia, dated Tabriz, Sept. 20, gives the particulars of a great battle between the Persians and the Turks, in which the army of the latter, amounting to 52,000 men, was totally defeated.

The illustrious discoverer of vaccination, Dr. Jenner, died at his residence in Gloucestershire, on the 26th of February, aged 74 years.

The Slave Trade.

In consequence of a memoir presented to the congress of Verona, by the philanthropist Allan, against the slave trade, and his eloquent addresses, the great powers, with the single exception of France, have adopted very vigorous measures on the subject. Russia, England, Prussia and Austria have agreed that the commerce in slaves ought to be assimilated with the crime of piracy, and have therefore made it punishable by death.

From the Traveller, January 25.

PARIS CORRESPONDENCE.

Paris, January 21.

It is pretty evident that some interruption to the harmony subsisting between the French and English courts has taken place. The rejection of the proffered mediation with regard to Spain is one cause assigned; but I find other explanations current, of which I give the following as a specimen, without vouching for its authenticity. Sir Charles Stuart, it is said, in consequence of having observed that frequent communications were made from the Russian ambassador to the French government, respecting which great secrecy was maintained, complained to Mr. Canning of this reserve as leaving him entirely uninformed on the policy Russia was pursuing on the great question in agitation. Mr. Canning, in reply, gave positive instructions to Sir C. Stuart to press the French ministry, and to demand an explanation on this point; when it was disclosed to our ambassador with some reluctance, that Russia had been urging the French government in the strongest manner to undertake the invasion of Spain; and to move all pleas of weakness for the enterprise, had offered to support France, if thought necessary, with a force of 400,000 men. Mr. Canning, it is added, was so indignant at this want of frankness at the time when the offer of England's mediation was under consideration that he dispatched a messenger to overtake Lord Fitzroy Somerset, who had just quitted London, with instructions to him, immediately on his arrival at Madrid, to prepare the basis of a treaty of alliance, offensive and defensive, between Spain and England, to be acted on in the event of a declaration of war by France and Spain.

It should be generally known, that in conformity of an ordinance of the king of France, under date of the 7th of Aug. 1822, every ship or vessel, whether French or foreign, coming from any port whatsoever, and bound to any port in France, shall be liable, on her arrival, if not provided with a bill of health from the French consul or consular agent, at the port at which she shall happen to touch last, to a restraint at quarantine; and, if provided with a bill of health from the authorities of the country she comes from, it will be ultimately necessary to have the same endorsed by the French consuls or consular agents residing in the ports where she may afterwards touch.

Accounts have been received from Aleppo to the 19th of Nov. at which time the shocks of the earthquake were still frequent and some of them violent. The damage that has been sustained is incalculable, and the loss of life almost unparalleled, even in such calamities. One of the most frightful and sweeping scenes of misery had succeeded, the horrors of which were aggravated by the state of insecurity to which the poor sufferers were reduced by the continuance of the shocks.

Speech of the King of France.

Delivered at the opening of the session of the two Chambers.

Paris, Jan. 28.

ROYAL SITTING.

For the opening of the Sessions of 1823.

At ten o'clock the gates were open to the public, and in a moment the upper galleries and benches reserved for the ladies, behind the places exclusively appropriated to the peers of France and the deputies, were full. Towards half past 12, the rows of benches round the throne successively received the counsellors and ministers of state, and many marshals of France; the two most elevated benches were occupied by ministers.

At one, a discharge of artillery announced the setting out of the royal train, which traversed the gallery of the Louvre, and staying some moments in the chambers near the grand saloon—A deputation of a dozen peers, and the grand deputation of the chamber of deputies, walked before his majesty. Cries of "Vive le Roi! vivent les Bourbons!" resounded throughout the hall.

At 2 o'clock the doors of the chamber were thrown open, and every seat was soon filled.

A deputation from both chambers met his majesty in the gallery of the Louvre, which resounded with the cries of "Vive le Roi!"

The royal family and great officers of state took their usual places according to precedence. The duchess of Orleans sat in a separate tribune richly dressed.

His majesty having remained uncovered for a moment, delivered the following speech:

"Gentlemen.—The length of the two last sessions, the short time which they have left you unoccupied, would have made me wish to be able to put off for a short time the opening of the present. But the regular vote of the expenditure of the state is an advantage of which you have left all the value, and in order to preserve it, I have counted upon the same devotion which were necessary for me to obtain it."

"The situation of the interior of the kingdom is improved—the administration of justice loyally exercised by the juries, wisely and religiously directed by the magistrature, has put an end to the plots and attempts at revolt which were encouraged by the hope of impunity."

"I have concluded with the Holy See those conventions which were necessary for the formation of the new dioceses of which the law authorises the establishment."

"Every where the churches will be provided with their pastors;—and the clergy of France completely organized, will bring upon us the blessings of Providence."

"I have provided by ordinances, as economy in our expenses required, regular order in the accounts. My ministers will submit to the sanction of the law the account of the expenses of the year 1821. They will furnish you with the statement of the receipts and expenses effected in 1822, and that of the charges and resources to be expected in 1824."

"It results from these documents, that all prior expenses being liquidated—even those which the military preparations have rendered necessary—we enter upon the year 1823, with forty millions of excess upon the accounts open for this year; and that the budget for 1824 will present a balance of receipts and expenses, without requiring the employment of this reserve."

"France owed to Europe the example of a prosperity which a nation cannot obtain but by the return to religion to legitimacy—to order—to true liberty. That salutary example she now gives."

"I have done every thing to insure the security of my subjects, and to preserve Spain from the extreme of misfortune; the infatuation with which the propositions, sent to Madrid, have been rejected, leaves little hopes of peace."

"I have ordered the re-call of my minister, and one hundred thousand Frenchmen, commanded by a prince of my family, by whom it delights my heart to call my son, are about to march and invoke the God of St. Louis to preserve the throne of Spain to a grandson of Henry IV. to preserve that fine kingdom from ruin, and to reconcile her to Europe."

Our stations will be promptly reinforced wherever maritime commerce requires protection. Cruisers will be sent out on all parts of the coast which may be menaced."

"If war be inevitable, I will make every effort to confine its circle and limit its duration. It will only be undertaken to conquer a peace, the attainment of which the present state of Spain renders impossible. Let Ferdinand VII. be free to give his subjects institutions which they can only hold from him, and which, by insuring their repose, dispel the just inquietude of France, and hostilities will from that moment cease. I here, gentlemen, before you, make this solemn engagement. It was incumbent upon me to submit to you the state of our exterior relations—it was for me to deliberate; I have done so maturely, I have consulted the dignity of my crown and the security of France; we are Frenchmen; and we shall be always united in defence of such interest."

OFFICIAL NOTES.

Note addressed by the Prussian Minister at the Court of Madrid to Senor San Miguel.

The observations which the undersigned charge d'affaires of his majesty the king of Prussia had the honor to submit on the 6th current, to his excellency Senor Col. San Miguel, secretary of state to his most catholic majesty, having been replied to in a manner far from conformable to the wishes of his court, finds himself under the necessity of executing a very peremptory order of the king, his master, by declaring to the Spanish minister that his Prussian majesty can no longer maintain with Spain relations which, in the present circumstances, would be as little conformable to their object, as to the sentiments of friendship and interest which the king has invariably manifested towards his catholic majesty.

In obeying this order, the undersigned has also to make his assurances, that the king his august sovereign, will never cease to put up the most sincere prayers for the happiness of a nation which his majesty, with the deepest sorrow, perceives to be in the road to ruin, and plunged into all the horrors of anarchy and civil war.

I have the honor to request that your excellency will be pleased to transmit me the passports necessary to my leaving Spain; and I renew the assurances of my high consideration.

ANSWER.

I have received the note which your excellency transmitted to me under date of the 16th, and concealing myself with

stating in reply, that the wishes of the government of his most catholic majesty for the happiness of the Prussian states are not less ardent than those manifested by his majesty the king of Prussia towards Spain, I transmit to your excellency, by royal order, the passports for which you have applied.

(Dated the palace, January 11, 1823, and signed with the usual formalities.)

EVARISTO SAN MIGUEL.

THE RUSSIAN NOTE.

The undersigned, charge d'affaires of his majesty the emperor of all the Russias, has seen with real pain that the answer of his excellency Senor San Miguel, to his verbal communication made on the 6th of this month, is very far from fulfilling the wishes of which he was the medium.

To place in a still clearer light the justice of the cause which he has sustained, and to cause the benevolent intentions of Russia to be appreciated, I have the honor to address officially to his excellency Senor San Miguel, a copy of the dispatch which I presented to him.

The facts therein recorded are of general notoriety. No reasoning can change them, and consequently the undersigned can have no motive for altering his first communication.

That communication is about to be published to Europe, and Europe will judge between the powers who are animated by the noble desire of doing good, and a government which appears to be resolved to fill up the cup of the misfortunes of Spain.

With respect to the determination announced in the note of his excellency Senor Miguel, all the responsibility will fall upon the heads of those persons who are to be considered as its sole authors; and while the same persons deprive their legitimate sovereign of his liberty; while they deliver up Spain to all the evils of a sanguinary anarchy, and by means of keeping up a culpable understanding, endeavor to extend to other states the calamities in which they have involved their own country, Russia can maintain no relation with authorities which tolerate and even excite such disorders.

The undersigned has therefore the honor to request that his excellency Senor San Miguel will send to him his passports, adding to them passports for the persons who compose the imperial legation at the court of his most catholic majesty.

The undersigned avails himself of this opportunity to renew to his excellency Senor San Miguel, the assurance of his most distinguished consideration.

(Signed) The Count DE BULGARA.

Madrid, Dec. 28, (Jan. 9.)

ANSWER.

I have received the very insolent note which your excellency transmitted to me yesterday, the 10th instant, and, limiting myself for my sole reply, to stating that you have shamefully abused (perhaps through ignorance,) the law of nations, which is always respectable in the eyes of the Spanish government, I transmit by order of his majesty, the passports you desire, hoping that your excellency will be pleased to leave this capital with as little delay as possible. I am, &c.

EVARISTO SAN MIGUEL.

January 11.

THE AUSTRIAN NOTE.

The Allied Sovereigns, assembled at Verona, have been of opinion that they could no longer remain silent on the misfortunes and disorders that desolate Spain. Their duty and their conscience oblige them to speak, and the undersigned charge d'affaires for Austria has had the honor of making known to colonel San Miguel, secretary of state for foreign affairs to his most catholic majesty, the sentiments and wishes of the emperor.

The reply which his excellency gave to this verbal communication, proves that the intentions of his majesty have been misinterpreted, and his offers undervalued. The undersigned will not descend to the point of refuting the calumnious insinuations by which it has been endeavored to distort his real meaning. Very soon Spain and all Europe will be enabled to judge of this. But the court of Austria is of opinion that its disapproval of the causes of the evils which oppress a noble and generous nation, for which it professes so much esteem, and for which it feels so much interest, would not be sufficiently declared if it continued to maintain diplomatic relations with the Spanish government. In execution of his orders, the undersigned, therefore, informs the secretary of state for foreign affairs, that his mission is terminated; and requests that his excellency will have the goodness to forward to him his passports.

On this occasion the undersigned has the honor to offer to his excellency the homage of his high consideration.

(Signed) Count BRUNETTI.

Madrid, January 10.

ANSWER.

I have received the note which your excellency was pleased to remit to me, dated yesterday, the 10th, and having now only to say, that the government of his catholic majesty is indifferent whether it maintains relations or not with the court of Vienna, I send you, by royal

order, the passports which you have required. I am, &c.

EVARISTO SAN MIGUEL.

Madrid, Jan. 11.

Copy of the letter addressed by the Count DE BULGARA, the Russian Charge d'Affaires, to M. San Miguel, dated Madrid, Jan. 13.

Sir—I have received the note which your excellency transmitted to me, dated the day before yesterday. The respect which I owe to the forms and principles admitted and consecrated by all civilized nations, prevents me not only from replying to that note, but even from making its contents known to my government. I hasten therefore, to send it back to your excellency, for the eyes of the emperor, my master, must not be disgusted by the perusal of a production which I abstain from characterizing, and in which his imperial majesty and Europe would look in vain for the slightest evidence of a government which knows how to respect itself. I have the honor to be, &c.

DECLARATION OF THE ALLIED SOVEREIGNS.

The sovereigns of Austria, Russia, and Prussia, assembled at Verona, have addressed to their ministers, at the several European courts, the following circular, the originals of which are signed respectively—viz. that to the Austrian minister, by prince Metternich; to the Russian, by count Nesselrode; and to the Prussian, by count Bernstorff. It is dated at Verona, December 5. After stating the conclusions to which the allied monarchs have come respecting the Italian states, the circular proceeds as follows:—

"The object of the congress at Verona, as it had been fixed by a positive agreement, was accomplished by the resolution taken for the relief of Italy; but the assembled sovereigns and cabinets could not but turn their attention to difficult and intricate affairs, the progress of which had incessantly engaged them ever since their meeting at Laybach.

"An event of the greatest importance had taken place before the close of that meeting. What the spirit of revolution had begun in the western peninsula, what it had attempted in Italy, it succeeded in effecting at the eastern extremity of Europe. At the moment when the military insurrection in Naples and Turin yielded at the approach of a regular force, a firebrand of rebellion was thrown into the Ottoman Empire. The coincidence of the events could leave no doubt of the sameness of their origin. The breaking out of the same evil in so many different points, and every where, though under various pretenses, yet accompanied by the same forms and the same language, too evidently betrayed the common focus from which it proceeded.

"They who directed this event had flattered themselves that they would use it to confound by discord the councils of the powers, and to neutralize the forces which new dangers might summon to other parts of Europe. The monarchs, resolved to repeal the maxims of rebellion, whatever place or under whatever form it might show itself, immediately pronounced their unanimous sentence of disapprobation upon it. Devoted with unceasing attention to the object of their common cares, they withstood every consideration which might have led them aside from their path; but, at the same time, they followed the voice of their conscience, and a sacred duty, and spoke for the cause of humanity, in favor of the victims of an enterprize equally rash and criminal.

"The numerous confidential communications that took place between the four courts during this period (one of the most remarkable in the history of this alliance) having led to a perfectly satisfactory understanding with respect to the affairs of the east, nothing remained to be done at the congress of Verona, but to confirm the results of this understanding, and the powers allied with Russia may flatter themselves with removing by joint proceedings the obstacles which still impeded the entire fulfilment of their wishes.

"Other events, deserving of the entire attention of the monarchs, have fixed their attention on the deplorable condition of the western European peninsula.

Spain now endures the fate which awaits all states that are so unfortunate as to seek what is good in a way in which it never can be found.

"It passes through the fateful circle of its revolution—a revolution which deluded or ill-disposed men would willingly have represented as a blessing, nay, as the triumph of an enlightened age. All governments are witnesses of the zeal with which these men have endeavored to persuade their contemporaries that this revolution was the necessary and wholesome fruit of the progress of civilization; and the means by which it has been effected and supported the noblest essay of generous patriotism. If it could be the objects of civilization to overthrow human society; if it were possible to suppose that the armed force which has no other vocation than that of maintaining the internal and external peace of the state, might with impunity assume the supreme dominion over it, the Spanish revolution might

certainly pretend to the admiration of all ages, and the military insurrection in the islands of Leon serve as a model for reformers. But, truth has not asserted her rights, and Spain, at the expense of her happiness and her glory, has only furnished a new and melancholy example of the inevitable consequence of every transgression of the eternal laws of the moral order of the world.

"The legitimate authority, fettered, and changed into a forced instrument of the overthrow of all rights, and all legal privileges; all classes of the people hurried away by the stream of revolutionary movement; violence and oppression exercised under the forms of law; a whole kingdom given up to disorders and convulsions of every kind; rich colonies which justify their separation by the very same maxims on which the mother country has founded its public law, and which it would willingly, but in vain condemn in another hemisphere; the last resources of the state consumed by civil war: this is the picture which the present state of Spain presents; such are the evils by which a generous people, deserving of a better fate, is visited; such, in fine, are the grounds of the just apprehensions which such an assemblage of elements of trouble and confusion must excite in the countries more nearly in contact with the Peninsula. If ever in the bosom of civilization a power arose, hostilely alienated from the principles of preservation, from the principles in which the European confederation reposes, such a power is Spain, in its present state of dissolution.

"Could the sovereigns have contemplated with indifference so many evils heaped upon one country, accompanied with so many dangers to others? Depending, in this important affair, only on their own judgment and their own consciences, they have been obliged to ask themselves, whether they were longer allowed to remain calm spectators of an evil which every day threatens to become more terrible and dangerous, and even by the presence of their representatives, to lend the false coloring of a tacit sanction to the measures of a faction which is ready to undertake every thing for the maintenance of its destructive sway. The decision of the monarchs could not be doubtful. Their legations have received orders to quit the Peninsula.

"Whatever may be the consequences of this step, the monarchs thereby prove to Europe, that nothing can induce them to waver in a resolution which their most intimate conviction has approved. The more sincere the friendship is, which they feel towards his majesty the king of Spain, the more lively their interest in the welfare of a nation which has distinguished itself by so many virtues, at all periods of its history, the more strongly have we felt the necessity of adopting the measures on which they have decided, and which they shall know how to maintain.

"The preceding view will give you the conviction that the monarchs, in their last negotiations, have not departed from the principles to which they have remained unalterably faithful, in all the great questions relative to order and preservation, to which the events of our times have given such great importance. Their union, essentially founded on these principles, fostering its early character, obtains, from one period to another, more solidity and energy. It would be superfluous farther to defend their upright and benevolent intentions against unworthy calumnies, which are daily refuted by notorious facts. All Europe must at length acknowledge that the system pursued by the monarchs is in the most perfect harmony with the well understood interests of the people, as well as with the independence and strength of the governments. They recognize no enemies but those who conspire against the legal authority of the one, and the simplicity of the others, to plunge both into one common abyss of destruction. The wishes of the monarchs are directed to peace alone; but this peace, though fully established between the powers, cannot diffuse its blessings on society, as long as the fermentation is kept up, which, in more than one country, inflames people's minds by the perfidious arts of persuasion, and the criminal efforts of a faction which aims only at revolution and destruction: so long as the heads and instruments of this faction, (whether they openly take the field against thrones and existing institutions, or whether they brood on their hostile plans in the dark, prepare plots, and poison public opinion,) shall not cease to torment the nations with discouraging and lying representations of the present, and fictitious apprehensions of the future. The wisest measures of the governments cannot prosper, the best meant plans of improvement cannot succeed, confidence cannot return, till those promoters of the most odious purposes shall have sunk into impotency; and the monarchs will not believe that they have accomplished their great work, till they shall have deprived them of the arms with which they may threaten the repose of the world.

"In communicating to the cabinet to which you are accredited, the facts and declarations which are contained in the present document, you will at the same time call to mind what the monarchs

consider as the indispensable condition of the fulfilment of their benevolent wishes. To ensure to Europe not only the peace which it enjoys under the protection of treaties, but also that sense of internal repose and durable security, without which no real happiness can exist for nations, they must calculate on the faithful and persevering co-operation of all the governments. They here call on them for this co-operation in the name of their own highest interests, in the name of social order, the preservation of which is at stake—in the name of future generations. May they be all penetrated with the great truth, that the power confided to their hands is a sacred trust, for which they are accountable to the people and to their posterity; and they expose themselves to serious responsibility, when they fall into errors, or listen to counsels which would sooner or later, deprive them of the possibility of protecting their subjects from the ruin which they had themselves prepared for them. The monarchs have the confidence that they shall every where find true allies in those who are invested with the supreme authority, under whatever forms it may be—allies, who do homage not merely to the letter and the positive precept of the conventions which form the basis of the present European system, but also to their spirit and principles; and they flatter themselves that the words here spoken will be received as a new confirmation of their firm and unalterable resolution to consecrate all the means intrusted to them by Providence to promote the welfare of Europe."

The following is an extract of a letter from a gentleman, dated Alvarado, 12th January, 1823, to his friend in Washington.

"The famous Santa Anna, and all his party, are now closely besieged in the city of Vera Cruz. A new congress has been installed, who are now proceeding to form a constitution with a perfect reciprocal understanding, and the whole country, except only Vera Cruz, which will be in the hands of the emperor in a few days, is in a state of perfect tranquillity."

Philadelphia, March 11.

By the arrival below of the ship Caledonia, captain Donaldson, from Canton, information has been received, that a dreadful fire occurred at that place on the 7th of November last, by which upwards of ten thousand houses were consumed. The English factory and most of the others were destroyed.

Natches, (Mass.) Nov. 5.

The steam boat Tennessee, commanded by capt. Campbell, bound for Louisville, with a valuable cargo, and about 120 deck, and 18 or 20 cabin passengers, on the night of the 8th inst. at about 10 o'clock, struck a snag some distance from the shore, which caused her to sink in a very few minutes, consigning to a watery grave THIRTY of her passengers. An occurrence of this kind, involving such deep distress, and in which so many lives were lost, has never before taken place on the Mississippi. The boat and cargo was estimated at about 150,000 dollars.

Petersburg, Vir. March 10.

On Thursday night last, about ten o'clock, the house of Mrs. Polly Temple, widow of Joshua Temple of Prince George, was visited by the ravages of fire. It is supposed the family had not retired to bed over half an hour, when the house was enveloped in flames; and what is most distressing to tell, two of her daughters, one nearly 13, and the other 7 or 8 years of age, who occupied a bed on the upper floor, fell victims to the flames. The widow and two other daughters, who slept below, barely had time to make good their retreat.

NOVEL—SCANDALOUS!

The Lancaster Gazette states, that the jury which tried and convicted Lechler of murder ran up a bill at the tavern where they sat of 175 dollars; and that which tried Wilson, (for a murder committed on the night after Lechler's execution,) a still larger bill, viz. 190 dollars 75 cents; of which last bill the following were items:

58½ bottles Madeira Wine!
10½ quarts of Brandy!
11 quarts of Holland Gin!
15 quarts of Country Gin!
50½ quarts of Strong Beer!
11½ quarts of Cider!

Two of the jurors do not drink; and four constables, who partook of the other drink, drank no wine. The tavern-keeper remonstrated against the quantity ordered; but was told by the jury they had a right to what they pleased, and would have it!

The expense of the pension list for four years is as follows:—

1819, - - - - \$1,811,528 96
1820, - - - - 1,373,849 41
1821, - - - - 1,200,000 00
1822, - - - - 1,823,936 30

\$6,219,114 67

One quarter of which is \$1,554,778 66 per annum.

HILLSBOROUGH.

Wednesday, March 26.

WAR! WAR!

By accounts from Europe, received by an arrival at New-York on the 19th instant, of which large extracts will be found in our preceding columns, it appears that war was on the eve of being declared, at least between France and Spain. Whether Russia, Austria and Prussia will engage openly in the contest, does not so plainly appear; but from the declaration of the allied sovereigns, it is certain that France will not be left to wage an unsuccessful war against Spain, unassisted by the other members of the "holy alliance." The notes which passed between the ministers of the respective courts at the winding up of the relations between Spain and the allied cabinets, also breathe a spirit of determined hostility on the part of the allies, and of fierce defiance on the part of Spain.

It is rumoured that the harmony subsisting between the courts of England and France had been interrupted. Among the causes assigned it is stated, that Russia had been secretly urging the French government to undertake the invasion of Spain, offering to assist her, if necessary, with 400,000 men. Mr. Canning, it is added, was so indignant at this want of frankness at the time when the offer of England's mediation was under consideration, that he despatched a messenger to overtake lord Fitzroy Somerset, who had just quitted London, with instructions to him, immediately on his arrival at Madrid, to prepare the basis of a treaty of alliance, offensive and defensive, between Spain and England, to be acted on the event of a declaration of war by France against Spain.

If this rumour should prove to be founded on facts, the war will at once assume a pretty general character; and indeed from the present aspect of affairs, we can hardly suppose that it will be confined to the two powers of France and Spain. The next arrival will be anxiously looked for.

We now have the pleasure of informing our readers, that a contract has been entered into, for clearing out the flats below Wilmington, for the sum of \$15,000; and that the contractors will proceed immediately to the execution of the work.—Should success attend the experiment, and of this we have not the least doubt, the advantages will be great, not only to the town, but the whole state.

Wilmington Recorder.

Captain Charles Morris has been appointed by the president of the United States, with the consent of the senate, to be one of the commissioners of the navy board, vice captain Porter, resigned.

The Baltimore Morning Chronicle states, in positive terms, that general Jackson has declined the mission to Mexico.

New York, March 12.

The warlike news per the ship New York has already made some impression in our markets. Rice, saltpetre, and naval stores, are among the articles in request. No heavy sales have been made, but holders are stiff when called on by the brokers. Exchange has fallen 2½.

It is said that two hundred and seventy Scotch families, are making preparations to emigrate to upper Canada in a body, the ensuing spring.

STATE OF THE THERMOMETER.

	9 o'clock.	12 o'clock.	3 o'clock.
March 19	55	64	69
20	42	44	50
21	42	54	58
22	50	67	70
23	65	73	76
24	62	66	67
25	52	60	65

TO RENT.

THE Dwelling House of Mrs. Lockhart, in the town of Hillsborough, which contains five rooms and two fire places, will be rented by the month or year, at a moderate price. The property is well shaded and well enclosed, and has a spring of excellent water. For particulars inquire of

J. S. Smith.

March 26. 63—3w

State of North-Carolina, RANDOLPH COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February Term, 1823.

William Bell's Ex'rs vs. Shubal Garner and John Garner.

Original attachment Levied on real and personal estate.

It appearing to the court, that the defendants in this case are residents of another state, it is ordered, that publication be made for six weeks in the Hillsborough Recorder, for the said defendants to appear at the next court to be held for the county of Randolph, on the first Monday of May next, then and there to reply and plead to issue, otherwise judgment by default will be entered against them.

A copy.

Jesse Harper, c. c. c.

Price adv. \$2.00 63—6w

THE GRUMBLER.

Boreas, unmarried, grumbled for a wife:
Married, he grumbled still, and lived in strife!
A child is wanted. Heaven the blessing sent;
Yet still he grumbles, still is discontent.

Why, what's the matter, Boreas? Worse and worse,

The seeming blessing's turn'd into a curse;
For the expenses drain my pockets dry;
I've nought to keep my boy with by and by.

A purse he findeth yet now as heretofore,
He grumbles on. "Had it been so much more
I might have left off labour, lived in peace,
But so it happens all my swans are geese."

He sickens, now he grumbles without doubt.
"When will my health return? my money's out."

Death came and struck him at one fatal blow,
And sent him grumbling to the shades below.

From Poulson's American Daily Advertiser.

MARCH.

Now Nature hangs her mantle green
On every blooming tree,
And spreads her sheets o' daisies white,
Out o'er the grassy lea. Burns.

The Spring is the gloomy time of the American year. The Winter seems to retreat to the fastnesses of the hills, as the citadel of its dominion, and is only expelled after a tedious siege, in which either party, at times, would seem to be gaining the victory.

THE PIONEERS.

Another month has gone—and gone for ever. February, whose reign we not long since anticipated with delight, has passed away irrecoverably, but left many a memento that it was here. With it many hopes and fears are extinct. There is a great deal of anxiety, perplexity and distress arising from the variance which exists between human prospects and wishes, and divine intention, which one month tends greatly to reconcile or terminate. Meantime new expectations rise out of this brief, but important space of time, which every day tends to increase or allay. Alas! how many are there, who, if they have right thoughts, would gladly recall the past, that they might act in a different manner than what they have done; who think that if they could but re-live one month, they would, by correct conduct, evade the misfortune and trouble their rashness has entailed on them, pressing upon their hearts with the additional gloom of conscious wrong.

There are many such, who will thus regret, at the termination of each week, month or year; but how few are consistent enough to remember, (and act accordingly,) that unless they be careful for the ensuing time, the same evils will accumulate. To live well now, to despair not unreasonably about the consequences of the past, and to prepare for the future, is the proper course of a reasonable creature, anxious to remove the grievous load of such responsibility.

The passing moment 's all we rest on;
Best out for what?—what do we here?
Or why regard the passing year?
Will time, amused with proverbial love,
Add too our date one minute more?

Although that division of the year called Winter, has passed, and Spring commenced, yet there is not any thing to be felt of those milder, softer, and sereener scenes which the idea of a vernal season excites. If, when we speak of winter, we mean severity of weather, and intend by spring to give an impression of mildness, dissolving its rigour into an intermediate state between excessive cold and heat, we are safe in asserting, that March is very rarely a spring month. And it would be more accordant to the usual course of nature, were the months comprehended in the four divisions of the year, as follows:—

SPRING.

April, May, June.

SUMMER.

July, August, September.

AUTUMN.

October, November, December.

WINTER.

January, February, March.

This division would certainly best suit our climate, but it would be useless to break the uniformity which has been established, by such an innovation.

This month is comparatively notorious, with little, except storms, to vary the scene of the long struggle between Old Boreas and Mars, for the mastery. It is named from the latter deity, the god of War, who, according to the Roman mythology, presided over it, and bears no small resemblance to the turbulence of his profession. With them it was the first month of the year—with the Hebrews likewise, part of it formed a portion of their first month, called Abib, or Nisan.

March is well described by a writer in the Spectator, (probably Mr. Pope,) to whom in a vision of the seasons, it thus appeared: "As March advanced towards me, there was, methought, in his look, a lowering roughness, which ill boded a month which was ranked in so soft a season; but as he came forwards, his features became immensely more mild and gentle; he smoothed his brow, and looked with so sweet a countenance that I could not but lament his departure, though he made way for April."

It commences on Saturday, which derives its appellation from the Saxons, who on this day worshipped the idol Seater. And it is because the days are thus denominated from the heathenish rites, that some object to the nomenclature, and simply call them *First day, Second day, &c.*

In this month our presidents are inaugurated. Our chronology also reminds us that this month eighteen years ago, Bonaparte ascended one more step in his ambitious career, the regency of Italy, which, like all his glory, was short-lived and unhappy.

The festival of Easter, commemorating the resurrection of our Saviour, is named from Eostre, a goddess, worshipped by the Saxons in April; the same festival is called by the Greeks *pascha*, and by the Jews *pascha*, in allusion to their passover. It was formerly observed by different nations, at different times, but the council of Nice decreed in should be kept on a particular day, and always occur on the Sabbath.

CHRONOLOGY OF THE MONTH.

March 1, 1805—Bonaparte crowned emperor of Italy.

4, 1681—Royal charter for Pennsylvania, granted by Charles II. to William Penn.

4, 1789—First Federal Congress met. Washington president.

4, 1797—Adams president.

4, 1801—Jefferson president.

4, 1809—Madison president.

4, 1817—Monroe president.

6, 1521—Luther summoned to the diet of Worms.

MISCELLANEOUS.

March 28, 1823—Good Friday.

30, —Easter Sunday.

* It was on this occasion that Luther replied to those persuading him not to obey the summons, "I am lawfully called to appear in that city, and thither I will go in the name of the Lord, though as many devils as there are tiles on the houses, were there combined against me."

[The following exquisite piece of humor, was written by OLIVER H. FAIRBANK, Esq. of Washington, Wilkes county, Georgia. It was first published in the Monitor, about ten or fifteen years ago; has since been reprinted in many of the periodicals works in this country and in England; and has even, we understand, been translated into French. And yet, the author has been in a great measure unknown; for it goes very hard with people living beyond Savannah river, to believe that any thing like Mind can exist in Georgia.]—Augusta (Geo.) Chronicle.

MILITIA MUSTER.

IN A LETTER TO A FRIEND.

DEAR FUGEE,

I happened not long since to be present at the muster of a captain's company in a remote part of one of the counties, and as no general description could convey an accurate idea of the achievements of that day, I must be permitted to go a little into detail, as well as my recollection will serve me.

The men had been notified to meet at nine o'clock, "armed and equipped as the law directs," that is to say, with a gun and cartridge box at least, but, as directed by law of the United States, "with a good firelock, a sufficient bayonet, and a pouch with a box to contain not less than twenty-four sufficient cartridges of powder and ball." At twelve, about one third, perhaps one half of the men had collected, and an inspector's return of the number present, and of their arms, would have stood thus: 1 captain; 1 lieutenant; ensign, none; fifers, none; privates, present, 23; do. absent, 50; guns, 15; gunlocks, 12; ramrods, 10; rifle pouches, 3; bayonets, none; horsewhips, walking canes and umbrellas, 32. A little before one the captain, whom I shall distinguish by the name of Clodpole, gave directions for forming the line of parade. In obedience to this order, one of the sergeants, whose lungs had long supplied the place of drum and fife, placed himself in front of the house, and began to bawl with great vehemence, "All captain Clodpole's company parade here! come Gentlemen, parade here! and all you that hasn't guns fall into the lower end." He might have bawled till this time with as little success as the Syrens sung to Ulysses, had he not changed his post to a neighbor-

ing shade—There he was immediately joined by all who were then at leisure; the others were at that time engaged either as parties or spectators, at a game of five, and could not just then attend. However, in less than half an hour the game was finished, and the captain enabled to form his company and proceed in the duties of the day.

Look to the right, and dress!

They were soon by the help of the non-commissioned officers placed in a straight line, but as every man was anxious to see how the rest stood, those on the wings pressed forward for the purpose till the whole line assumed nearly the form of a crescent.

"Why look at 'em," says the captain, "why gentlemen, you are all a crooking here at both ends, so that you will get on to me by and by—come, gentlemen, dress! dress!"

This was accordingly done; but impelled by the same motive as before, they soon resumed their former figure, and so they were permitted to remain.

Now gentlemen, says the captain, I am going to carry you through the revolutions of the manual exercise, and I want your particular attention to the word of command; just exactly as I give it to you. I hope you will have a little patience, gentlemen, if you please, and I'll be as short as possible, and if I be a going wrong, I will be much obliged to any of you, gentlemen, to put me right again, for I mean all for the best, and I hope you will excuse me, if you please. And one thing, gentlemen, I must caution you against, in particular, and that is not to make any mistakes if you can possibly help it; and the best way to do this, will be to do all the motions right at first, and that will also help us to get along so much the faster, and we'll try to have it over as soon as possible. Come, boys, come to a shoulder.

Poise, folks!

Cock, folks! Very handsomely done.

Take, aim!

Ram down cartridge! No! no! Fire! I recollect now that firing comes next to taking aim, according to Steuben; but with your permission, gentlemen, I'll read the words just exactly as they are printed in the book, and then I shall be right. "O yes! read it, (exclaimed 80 voices at once) that will save time."

"Tention the whole then; please to observe, gentlemen, that at the word of fire! you must fire, that is, if any of your guns are loaden'd. you must not shoot in yearnest, but only make pretence like, and you gentlemen fellow soldiers, who's armed with nothing but sticks, riding switches, and corn-stalks, needn't go through the firings, but stand as you are, and keep yourselves to yourselves."

Half cock, folks! Very well done.

S, h, u, l, (spelling) Shet pan!

That too would have been very handsomely done, if you hadn't handled cartridge instead of shet-ting pan, but I suppose you want noticing. Now, 'tention one and all, gentlemen, and do that motion again.

Shet pan! Very good, very well indeed, you did that motion equal to any old soldier—you improve 'ston-ishly.

Handle cartridge! Pretty well considering you did it wrong end foremost, as if you took the cartridge out of your mouth and bit off the twist with the cartridge box.

Draw rammer! Those that haven't no rammer to their guns need not draw but only make the motion; it will do just as well, and save a great deal of time.

Return rammer! Very well again! But that would have been done, I think, with greater expertness, if you had performed the motion with a little more dexterity.

S, h, o, u, l, —Shoulder, folks! Very handsomely done indeed! Put your guns on the other shoulder, gentlemen.

Order, folks! Not quite so well, gentlemen—not quite altogether, but perhaps I did not speak loud enough for you to hear me all at once. Try once more if you please; I hope you will be patient gentlemen, we will soon be through.

Order, folks! Handsomely done, gentlemen! very handsomely done! and altogether too, except that a few of you were a little too soon, and some others a little too late.

In laying down your guns, gentlemen, take care to lay the locks up and the other sides down.

'Tention the whole! Ground, folks! Very well.

Charge bayonet! (some of the men.)—That can't be right, captain; pray look again, for how can we charge bayonet without our guns? (Captain.) I don't know as to

that, but I know I'm right, for here 'tis printed in the book—c, h, a, r, g, e, b, a, y, o, n, e, t; that's right, yes, charge bayonet, that's right, that's the word, if I know how to read; come gentlemen, do pray charge bayonet! Charge, I say! Why don't you charge? Do you think it isn't so? Do you think I have lived to this time o'day and don't know what charge bayonet is? Here, come and see yourselves, it's as plain as the nose on your face—stop! stay—no! hah! no! no! Faith! I'm wrong, I turned over two leaves at once, but I beg your pardon; gentlemen we will not stay out long, and we'll have something to drink as soon as we have done. Come boys, get off the stumps and logs and take up your guns, we'll soon be done; excuse me if you please.

Fix bayonet!

Advance arms! Very well done.

—Turn the stocks of your guns in front gentlemen, and that will bring the barrels behind; and hold them straight up and down if you please. Let go with your left hand and take hold with your right just below the guard.—Steuben says the gun must be held p, e, r, p, e, r, t, i, c, u, l, a, r—yes, you must always mind and hold your guns very p, e, r, t, i, c, u, l, a, r. Now boys—'tention the whole!

Present arms! Very handsomely done! hold the guns over t'other knee; t'other hand up—turn your hands round a little, and raise them higher—draw the other foot back! Now you are nearly right—very well done, GENTLEMEN; you have improved vastly since I first saw you; you are getting too sleek for taller! What a charming thing it is to see men under good discipline! Now, gentlemen, we come to the revolutions—but, lord, men, you have got all in a sort of a snarl, as I may say; how did you get all into such a big-gly pigglety?

The fact was, the shade had moved considerably to the eastward and had exposed the right wing of these hardy veterans to a galling fire of the sun.—Being but poorly provided with umbrellas at this end of the line, they found it convenient to follow the shade, and in huddling to the left for this purpose had changed the figure of their line from that of a crescent to one which more nearly resembled a pair of pot books.

"Come gentlemen, (says the captain) spread yourselves out again into a straight line, and let us get into the wheelings and other matters as soon as possible."

But this was strenuously opposed by the soldiers. They objected to going into these revolutions at all, in as much as the weather was extremely hot, they already had been kept in the field upwards of three quarters of an hour. They reminded the captain of his repeated promise to be as short as he possibly could, and it was clear he could dispense with all this same wheeling and flourishing if he chose.—They were already very thirsty, and if he would not dismiss them, they declared they would go off without dismissal and get something to drink, and he might fine them if that would do him any good; they were able to pay their fine, but could not go without drink to please any body; and they swore they would never vote for another captain who wished to be so unreasonably strict. One of the men was so insolent as to exclaim, "I'll not be dragged about here any longer. You know I'm as good as you any day. I can buy two of you."

The captain behaved with great spirit on this occasion, and a smart colloquy ensued; when at length becoming exasperated to the last degree he roundly asserted that no soldier ought never to think hard of the orders of his officer; and finally he went so far as to say that he did not think any gentleman on that ground had any just cause to be offended with him. The dispute was finally settled by the captain's sending for some grog for their present accommodation, and agreeing to omit reading the military law, as directed by a late act, and also all the military manœuvres, except two or three such easy and simple ones as could be performed within the compass of the shade. After they had drank their grog and had spread themselves, they were divided into platoons.

'Tention the whole! To the right wheel! Each man faced to the right about.

Why, gentlemen! I did n't mean for every man to stand still and turn himself naturally right round; but when I told you to the right I intended for you to wheel round to the right as it were. Please to try that again, gentlemen; every right hand man must stand fast, and only the others turn round.

In a previous part of the exercise it had, for the purpose of mixing, been necessary to denominated every second person a right hand man. A very natural consequence was, that on the present occasion these right hand men maintained their position, all the intermediate ones facing about as before.

Why look at 'em now! exclaimed the captain, in extreme vexation; I'll be darned if you can understand a word I say—Excuse me, gentlemen, but it only seems as if you could not come at it exactly. In wheeling to the right, the right hand end of the platoons stand fast and the other end comes round like a swingletree; then on the outside must march faster than them on the inside and them on the inside not near so fast as them on the outside. You sortainly understand me now gentlemen, and now please to try out more.

In this they were somewhat more successful.

'Tention the whole! To the left—left, no—right—that is, the left—I mean the right—left wheel! march!

In this he was strictly obeyed, some wheeled to the right left, or both ways.

Stop! halt! let us try again. I could not just then tell my right hand from my left! You must excuse me, gentlemen, if you please; experience makes perfect, as the saying is; long as I have served, I find something new to learn every day, but all's one for that. Now, gentlemen, do that motion once more.

By the help of a non-commissioned officer in front of each platoon, they wheel this time with tolerable regularity.

Now, boys, you must try to wheel by divisions; and there is or a thing in p, e, r, t, i, c, u, l, a, r which I have to request of you, gentlemen, and it is this, not to make any blunder in your wheeling. You must mind and keep at wheeling distance, and not talk in the ranks, nor get out of size again; for I want you to do this motion well, and not to make any blunder now.

'Tention the whole! By divisions, to the right wheel! march!

In doing this, it seemed as if I had lam had broke loose—every man took the command: Not so fast on the right! Slow, now. Haul down them umbrellas! Faster on the left! Keep back a little there! Don't crowd so! Hold up your gun. Stop! Go faster there! faster! Who trod on my—d—your huffs! Leap back! Stop us, captain, do stop us! Go faster there! I've lost my shoe! Get up again. Ned! halt! halt! halt! stop, gentlemen! stop! stop! d— it, I say, can't you stop!

By this time they had got into a tangle and inextricable confusion, and so I left them.

TIMOTHY CRABSHAW

NIGGARDLINESS.

A Russian merchant, immensely rich, lived in a small room with few of the necessities of life, although his house was larger than many palaces, and his cellars contained casks filled with wealth, amassed by his miserly labour. He placed his great security in the possession of a large and fierce dog, who used to go barking round the premises every night. The dog having died, the master was inconsolable, but remaining strict to his miserable principles of economy, would not buy another, and actually performed the faithful creature's service himself, going his rounds every night.

ANECDOTE.

The following anecdote is said to be a fact, but we do not vouch for its correctness. A member of the legislature, from a neighbouring county, whose observations upon the city manners and customs were rather limited, put up at one of the most fashionable taverns in Albany. After dinner, as was his usual practice, he sat regaling himself with his pipe and tobacco. The room was well carpeted, and near to him stood a spit box. The waiter observing him to make no use of so necessary an appendage, moved it nearer; but the gentleman pushed it aside with his foot, and continued to spit upon the carpet as before. Again the servant replaced it, and again the representative removed it. Once more the servant offered to replace it, when the wise man exclaimed—"If you don't take that cursed thing out of the way, I vow I'll spit in it."

Animals only regard their young during their defenceless state; man continues his affection down to his great grand children.